LADY HELPS.

A Queer Feature of Domestic Service Which Prevails in New Zealand.

What a Lady Help is-How the Hired Girl Hates Her-Her Curious Antics-All About Servants' Wages and Servants' Rights-The Weekly Half Holiday and the Sundays Off-The Government Employment Bureaus-New Zealand's Factory System and How Sweat Shops are Prevented- Factory Girls and How They Are Treated-Salesladies Are Barmalds-Woman's Suffrage in New Zealand and What It Did for the Working Classes.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

ter.)

Wellington, New Zealand. WANTED-Lady help. Address Pri-

vate Family, Herald office. WANTED-Situation as Lady Help or Nurse in a small family. Apply to Miss Mary --- street, Wel-

WANTED-By Domesticated Young Lady: position as Companion or Help; ald office.

These three advertisements I clip from the "situations wanted" column of the Morning Herald. They give you some idea of one of the distinct pro-fessions open to women in New Zea-land. This is known as lady helping. The term "lady help" is as common here as "cook" or "chambermaid" is in the United States. It is used as to a certain class of servants, and it means that the servant is to be treated as a member of the family. member of the family. There are two classes of hired girls in

New Zealand. One is the lady help, the other is the general house servant. The lady help does the same work as "the general." She cooks, makes the beds, sweeps the floors, washes and irons and sometimes helps her mistress dress. She is supposed to sit down at the table with the family at meals and to be treated as an assistant of her mis-tress. She is not classed as a servant, although she is expected to do servant's

slthough she is expected to do servant's work and often more than would be demanded of the general house servant. When I first heard the expression lady help I thought it was one merely expressive of the reign of the servant girl, which now prevails in Australasia. I soon found that it had a distinct meaning. To get at the exact difference between a lady help and a "general" servant I inquired of the lady clerk of one of the chief hotels in New Zealand. She replied:

"The chief difference is in the manner of address. You call a "general" by her first name, such as Polly, Mary or Sallie, but the lady help is always addressed as miss. The mistress is

addressed as miss. The mistress is supposed to assist the lady help in do-ing the house work, but in some families the lady help is treated worse than a scullion. She does all the work of the general servant and receives only half as much wages. I believe some women advertise for lady helps just because they can get them more cheap-

ly." But will they work for less wages?' I asked. "I should think they would want more?"

They usually get one-third less than the general house servants," was the reply. "I know some who work for 5 shillings (\$1.25) per week, while generals get 10, 12 and 15 shillings and upward. You see, the lady help pretends that she has a little better blood and breedless that the general. The and breeding that the general, wants to rank higher in the social scale, and she pays for it."

LADY HELPS AT DINNER.

I have been much amused at the airs the New Zealand hired girls. lady helps in some families are greater sticklers for their dignity than any queen upon a throne. They seem to think themselves guests of their mistresses and express their indignation when asked to do what they consider menial things. "One of my helps," said a dear old New Zealand lady to me, "came down to dinner the first night after her engagement in a decol-She wore low slippers and had earrings and brooch of paste diamonds. She paid no atten-tion to waiting on the table, and when her master asked her to get up and

Damascus.

Banias, (Cæsarea Philippi), Palestine,

Dec. 3, 1900.-Beireit is a new town in

of slight importance; in 1850 is con-

tained about 20,000 inhabitants, which

have since increased to 120,000. The

streets are comparatively wide (with

the exception of the small old town),

it has many fine residences, it is com-

paratively clean. The gowns made like a lady's wrapper and worn so much by

the men in most places are only worn

altogether it resembles more a southern European town than a city in Tur-

key, As I stated before, the view, with the mountains of Lebanon in the back-

ground, is quite entrancing. This city is the port of Damascus, and does the

largest business of any city in Turkey

On Tuesday, November 27th, Elders Herman and Booth started on their

wheels to return to Damascus, but not

wishing to climb the 5,000 feet to reach the pass across Lebanon, I took the

train traveling all day, a distance of

built and is operated by a French company; it has a center cog wheel,

and also a back switch in many places; it seems to do a fair business for a lit-

tle railroad, and I think must pay divi-

AT CÆSAREA PHILIPPI,

Philippi of the Bible). Elder Herman

regard to the vises of our Turkish pass ports, and in consequence of his show-

ing so much traveling through Asia Minor, Armenia and Syria on his

passport, he was introduced to the vali (the governor of the province, and the

greatest man in this part of Turkey) who received him very pleasantly, asked him questions about bicycling and gave him an order for two cavalrymen to

accompany us on our journey. Start-ing out and traveling on the foothills

and having fairly good roads, at night we stopped at Katana, a large village with a few orchards.

The next day the roads became ex-

tremely rocky, and traveling was irksome. At dinner we stayed at Kefr
Hawar, a small village. At this place
it is reputed that "Nimrod, that mighty

the government building in

At Damascus I again met Elders Herman and Booth, and this time we started out for Banias (the Cæsarea

which

ago,

70 miles, at a cost of \$1.60. railroad, six years

is Asia, except Smyrna,

and old land, and originally was but

grew very indignant.'

HIRED GIRLS VS. LADY HELPERS. "How about the ordinary servants?" I asked. "Do they like the lady helps?" "You mean the generals?" said the old lady. "The ordinary hired girl is known as the general house servant and is called the general for sheet. The and is called the general for short. The generals rather despise the lady helps. They feel, and rightly, that they are masquarading under false pretenses. They feel themselves fully the equals of the lady helps, and rather better, as

town or country. Apply X. O. F., Her- as doing that for which they are paid. lady help in order her about. She will take her directions only from the mis-tress of the house, I happened to be away from home on one day of last week when some of my men friends called. The lady help received them and played the Lady Bountiful. She entertained them, serving cakes and tea. She rang the bell for the cook, who was a general and told her to who was a general, and told her bring in the tea. The cook did so, but when I came home I found her raging. She gave me notice and told me she did not propose to be ordered about by any lady help. I had to almost get down on my knees to keep her. I have her still, but my lady help has been told

WHERE THE SERVANT GIRL

hat she must transmit all orders

RULES. I find that the servant girl rules here even more omnipotently than in the United States. The mistresses are at the mercy of their servants, who to some extent dictate their own wages and their own hours off. Every now and then you see an article in the pa-per which advocates the establishment of an eight-hour law for house serv-ants, and at present every hired girl in New Zealand has one half holiday a week, in addition to Sunday afternoons. and as a usual thing every other Sun-

In the country it is almost impossible to get servants, and in the towns the servants are leaving to work in the factories, and this notwithstanding the wages in the factories are often less than those of house servants, especially when the matter of board is taken into

consideration.

Here are the wages. In the towns general house servants get on the average \$2.50 per week, many receiving as much as \$3.75. Nurse maids are paid from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per week, while laundresses receive up to \$4. Cooks are paid from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week and sewing women in Wellington who live at the get as high as \$6.00. In other places their wages are lower.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BU-

It seems funny to think of a govern-ment opening offices to give servant girls employment, but this is one of the ways of New Zealand. The premier started it some years ago when he found the employment agencies were imposing upon the servant girls. He told me how it happened. Said he:

"I was connected with the depart-ment of works at the time. I found that the servant girls were being charged exorbitantly by the employ-ment agencies and that they were often sent by the agents to improper places. I started a bureau and fixed the rules for all such offices. I charged the girls one shilling, or 25 cents, for registration, and that gave them a place. That is the rate that the employment agencies now charge throughout the colony. We have a branch of the labor department which furnishes employ-ment for the unemployed. We find it

works fairly well." Since my talk with the premier I have looked over the reports of the de-

hunter" mentioned in the early part of

This country is farmed in some places, but in the places where it is plowed

the soil however, being made up of de-composed volcante rock, is rich, and

possibly quality may make up for quan.

to walk but to carry our wheels mos of the time. We crossed th

of the time, We crossed the river Pharfar mentioned in the cleans-ing of Naaman the leper, at this season

of the year being only a small stream.
At night arrived at the Drwze, vil-

lage of El Hadr, situated among the

A PECULIAR SECT.

The Druzes are one of the strange re-

They are a non-proselyting sect and in no case will accept converts. They will not converse on their belief, and be-lieve it is a crime worthy of death for

any one to read their religious books except themselves. Their books, how-

for their custody, in one of the wars at the beginning of the present century.

We stopped at the residence of the sheik, a fine looking, intelligent man.

Among these white turbaned people, the

Among these white turbaned people, the average physique is superior to any of the villagers we have met in our travels. Their belief dates from about the year 1000 A. D. They believe in Mohammed. All, and Hakim Blamrillah, the Egyptian caliph, who declared himself the last prophet who would appear on the earth. They believe that after our death, our souls will inhabit the

our death, our souls will inhabit the bodies of animals; the professors of re-

ligion among them do not use tobacco ta very uncommon thing in Turkey); they worship in solitary buildings away

from the villages; and they believe at some time Hakim will return, found a vast empire, and convert all the world

who will be permitted to accept at that time, the Druze religion. They

were once the ruling power in this part of Syria, but the political influence they

In the morning, on our leaving, the population to the number of about 280, followed us for about a mile, to a little open ground, which was only

about a quarter rock, enabling us to

mount, they stood in a line watching what was to them quite a curiosity. Climbing to the summit, the valley of

the upper Jordan came into view,

once had is now nearly departed.

can be found in most of the national libraries of Europe, as their principal collection of books, were captured and taken from the building that was used

ous sects of this land, residing principally in Lebanon and the Hauran

rocks are to be seen than land,

ring this day we had not only

enesis is buried.

IN THE LAND OF ANTIQUITY.

A Peculiar Religious Sect That Will Not Under Any

Consideration Admit a Convert -- Beautiful Port of

man inspector of factories and the woman who is in charge of the woman's branch here at Wellington. The latter states that 346 girls have been given places during the past year. It also gives the following points as to how servants should be treated in order to make them efficient. It suggests that mothers should make domestic work more attractive to their daughters, and that they should work with them. It advises mistresses to work with their servants somewhat as follows:

"A mistress who has but one servant should work with her during the morning hours. Under such circumstances a girl will become very proficient and by this means domestic matters will move along on oiled wheels. The mistress who does nothing to help her servant and is always hurrying her wears the girl out. It is she who brings domestic service into bad repute, she who is driv-

ing the girls into the factories.

"I find that servants are becoming more scarce every year. Even the old women who used to be a trouble to the office have found employment, nearly all of them in the country. I find that some girls engage places and then do not go to them. They perhaps find something better in the meanwhile and break their engagements. I would suggest that the government provide fines for such offenses, as they cause great inconvenience to employers. As it is now if an employer fails to take a girl after he has engaged her he has to give

her a week's pay."
This is the statement of Helen Stavely, officer in charge of the woman's branch of the labor department at Wellington,

HOW FACTORY GIRLS ARE TREATED.

The New Zealand government has a woman inspector of factories connected with its labor bureau. This is Margaret Scott Hawthorne. It is her business to visit the shops, factories and work rooms where women are employed and see that the laws concerning them are carried out. The head of the depart-ment of labor has given me her last re-port, from which I condense a few

statements, She says:
"The question of forty-eight hours per week is still a matter of bitter com-plaint. In many factories half an hour only is given for lunch, and if the wo-men take a half hour off in the middle of the day they have to work a half hour in the evening to make up their forty-eight hours per week.
"I find that women and girls em-

ployed in the shops (stores) work harder than many people imagine. A regu-lar hour for closing should be adopted. Many of the girls are quite done at 4 p. m. when the tea time comes and are not fit for another hour and a half's work. Some clerks are affected by the draughts from the doors opening. I draughts from the doors opening. I would suggest that in winter swinging doors be fitted to all shops. I think eight hours a day is quite long enough

The factory girls are better protected in New Zealand than in the United States. Take the southern cotton fac-tories, for instance. Many of the em-ployes there work eleven hours a day. In New Zealand women and children forbidden by law to put in more than fifty-two hours a week, and every week must have its half holiday ex-clusive of Sunday. Nearly all the fac-tories are closed at 1 p. m. Saturday. A fixed time for dinner is provided by law. One factory that cut short the dinner hour was recently fined. Such cases are are common, and wherever discovered are punished by the government. AGAINST SWEAT SHOPS.

The New Zealand government has laws against the sweat shops. fines a factory as any place where

after about six hours of travel over a country if anything worse than that

of yesterday, and with aching should-ers from carrying wheels, we were now

on the bench over the Jordan valley. Although not in the confines of Dan

and Beersheba, the site of the ancient Dan being about three miles away, we

were on the site of Cæsarea Philippi,

where we expect to spend the next day viewing the ruins and antiquities of e place. THOS. P. PAGE.

ARMOUR'S START IN LIFE

It is noted as a singular coincidence

that Albert McFarland, who gave Philip

(Copyright, 1901, by Frank G. Carpen- | hand something from the sideboard she | partment of labor as made by the wo- | and this brings all kinds of little shops under the factory laws. It provides that girls shall not work in the factories without wages. It was discovered that some of the factories or stores would take or stall or stores. take on girls for the first three months for nothing, telling them that they were worth nothing at the start, but that they would be paid as soon as they became experienced. At the end of the three months they would likely say to the girls that they were worth nothing and could give them no further employment. They would then take on a fresh lot on the same terms. By the laws it is now provided that no employer must be a superior or the same terms. ploye must be paid less than a certain sum, and that girls under eighteen cannot work in any kind of an establish-ment for less than \$1 per week. If girls are taken into the factories at an earli-er age than this they must show that they have some education. No girl un-der fifteen will be admitted to a factory without she has passed through the fourth grade of the public schools. The law provides that all factories shall have proper sanitary arrangements. The buildings must be well ventilated, be provided with fire escapes and so arranged that the women can have the necessary privacy as to many

things. SOME SPECIMEN FINES These labor laws are by no means dead letters. Employers are fined when ever they transgress them. I have just been looking over a list of cases which illustrate this. One man who cut short the dinner hour of his girls paid \$10 and costs, and another, a restaurant keeper, who kept his waitresses at work for 11½ hours one day had to pay a fine of \$36, although one of the girls had had three afternoons off that week. Another restaurant man was fined \$7.50 and costs for employing his waitresses fiftytwo hours per week, and another was fined for not allowing one of his females

an hour for her meals.

In the town of Napier a man who employed females for more than fifty-two hours in each of two succeeding weeks was fined \$40. This man kept a store. His average time at fifty-two hours per week was less than nine hours a day. I wonder how many of our merchants would like to be fined for keeping their girls at work for more than nine hours a day

SALESLADIES AND BARMAIDS.

And this brings me to the question of salesladies. The laws of New Zealand salesladies. The laws of New Zealand provide that every saleslady shall have a weekly half holiday. They provide that the girls must have seats in the stores and must be allowed to use them. I have before me cases of merchants who were fined for not providing such seats, and this is so both in the stores and the calcone.

and the saloons.

The saloons here are called public The saloons here are called public houses or hotels, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the liquors are served out by women. The prettier the face the bigger the wages, and the more charming the barmaid the greater the custom. In many of the hotels the barmaids do not work more than eight or nine hours. The government gives them their half holiday, and the hotel keepers are fined if they do not see that they take it. This matter of the half holiday is rigidly kept, and I have in-stances of fines for the delivering of

goods or bread on a half holiday.

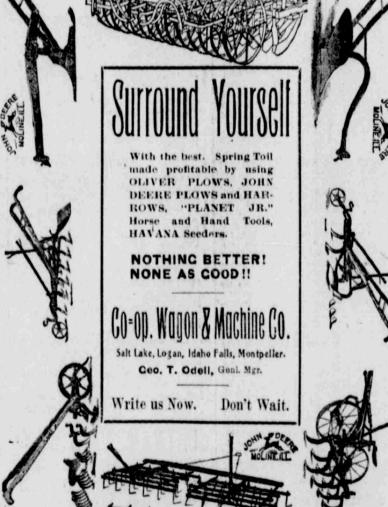
A curious fine was that of a baker who kept his own daughters working all night at one time. The government inspectors heard of it. They arrested him and they charged him \$5 for each worked him to the next that on the next that on the next that on the next that on the next that the tent to the next that the tent that the next tha girl and warned him that on the next offense the fine would be raised to \$50. The government regulates all sorts of things as to woman's work. It objects to females being worked in gangs at such hours as will necessitate their going home late at night. The head of the labor bureau recently reported that he more than two hands are employed, found a factory in which one set of

arrival. Young Armour's funds were so low that he did not know where arrival. the next meal was coming from. Mc-Farland took a fancy to him, gave him a supply of provisions and an old mule and pointing out to the San Quita trail This proved to be the golden road to fortune for young Armour, who years ago remembered his friend with a handsome check. The cause of Mc-Farland's death was old age. He was Farland's death was old age. He 79 years old.—Kansas City Star.

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girls was put on from 8 to 11 a. m., and then taken off until 1. They were worked from 1 until 5 and again from 7 to 9, making altogether nine full hours. Another gang of girls was worked from 10 until 1, from 3 until 7 and from 9 until 11, "This arrangement," said Mr. Treggar, "dogs not rement," said Mr. Treggar, "dogs not remember to the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and specifically the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and specifically the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and specifically the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and specifically the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and specifically the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and working the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and working the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and working the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and working the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts and working the working classes are cout in force. The woman's rights advocate goes about, with her tracts ment," said Mr. Tregear, "does not require more than the legal time, but we believe that it is bad for the girls to go home so late at night and that they do not have their regular time for rest, and it should be remedied."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Women have the right to vote in New Zealand, although they cannot be mem-bers of parliament. They can be may-ors, members of the town councils, ors, members of the town councils, school board directors, and can hold a number of other offices, I find that the women go to the polls, especially those of the lower classes. Indeed, the capitalists say that it was woman's suffrage that made the working man the balance of power in New Zealand. When the law was first put in force many of the richer women staid away from the polls while the wives of the laboring men voted for what they conlaboring men voted for what they con-sidered their rights and those of their husbands. Today father and mother go husbands. Today father and mother go "It has fixed the hours of woman's lather to the polls together and vote and when bor in all the factories. It has stopped to belong.

"What has woman's suffrage done for New Zealand?" I asked a New Zealand

It has closed twenty-five per cent of all the saloons for good and it has closed all of them after 10 o'clock p. m.
We have parts of New Zealand where there is absolute prohibition. There are them. I have one town especially in mind. This was noted for its drunkenness and disorder. It is now one of the quietest and most respectable of com-munities. It has diminisherd its police force and its jail for want of use has been made the headquarters of the Sal-

vation Army."

"Are the saloons open here on Sunday?" I asked.

"They are open for one hour in the

morning, and one hour in the after-"But what else has woman's suffrage

"I assuredly do, and I think it will be a better thing as time goes on." THE PRETTY GIRLS IF NEW ZEA.

IAND.

In closing I want to say a word about the pretty girls of New Zealand. The sislands are full of them. The climate they look more like the women of Engangly "cornstalk maidens" of Australia. The average of intelligence is they will compare favorably with the girls of the United States or Europe, public matters. They discuss the political issues with each other and with the as the women of the United states as to public matters. ical issues with each other and with the men, and they are quite as beclubbed as the women of the United States. Every town has its Shakespeare club Every town has its traval and the its Beethoven club, its travel club its Woman's Temperance Society, Ti are golf clubs and eroquet clubs, in fact all the organizations to which the twentieth century woman is so glad

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Ruffle and nicely made, 75c up Percale Wrappers with

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Goods.

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"DE LACY'S LAXATIVE FRUIT WAFERS," an absolute cure for Constipation, Billousness, Sick Headsold Dyspepsia and All Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles, They neither weaken, gripe nor leave you constipated doses in each 25c bettle. For sale by druggists everywhere,